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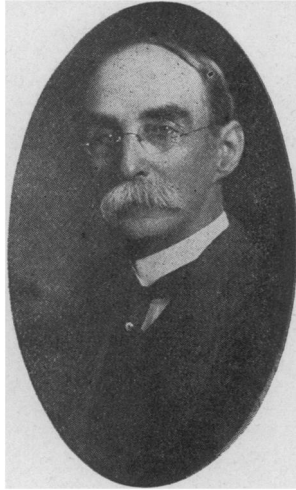
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FRANK OLIN MARVIN.

By E. H. S. BAILEY.

PROFESSOR MARVIN, who was a member of the Kansas Academy of Science since 1884, was born in Alfred Center, N. Y., May 27, 1852, and died in San Diego, Cal., on February 6, 1915. He was the son of Rev. James Marvin, a minister of the Methodist Church and for some years professor of mathematics in Alleghany College, and later chancellor of the University of Kansas. Professor Marvin graduated at Alleghany



Frank Olin Marvin.

College in 1871. He spent some years in the field as a civil engineer, and in 1875 was appointed instructor in mathematics and physics in the University of Kansas. In 1883 he was appointed professor of civil engineering, and when the School of Engineering was established, in 1891, he was appointed as the first dean.

During all the time that Dean Marvin was connected with the University he was untiring in building up the scientific departments, and particularly the School of Engineering. In 1912 impaired health compelled him to retire from active work, although he was retained on the faculty as advisory dean. The Carnegie Foundation granted him a retiring allowance in the summer of 1914.

To show something of his educational work, it may be noted that he was active in the organization of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and in 1891 was elected as the president of that organization. He was a fellow of the A. A. A. S., and one of the vice presidents in 1896; a member of the Civil Engineering Society and the Society for Testing Materials, president of the Society of the Sigma Xi and engineer for the Kansas State Board of Health. At the same time he was contributing numerous articles to scientific publications.

As a member of the Kansas Academy of Science, Dean Marvin was elected treasurer in 1891, vice president in 1892, and president in 1906. His address as retiring president of the Academy was an exhaustive study of "The Recent Growth of Engineering Colleges." He showed his faith in the future of engineering schools in one of the closing paragraphs of this address when he said: "The speaker further believes that applied-science colleges are but beginning their career of usefulness, not only as places for the higher education of youth, but as centers of applied science, where investigations of utilitarian questions go on side by side with those of pure science—not simply side by side, rather hand in hand; for no new truth of science is discovered but that sooner or later it is found to have its practical application somehow or somewhere." In the Transactions of the Academy will be found numerous papers by Dean Marvin on such topics as "Magnetic Declination in Kansas," "The Second Setting of Cement," "Precision of the Solar Attachment to the Engineer's Transit," "Water Supply from a Sanitary Standpoint," "Tests on the Strength of Building Materials," and "Notes on Some Kansas Paving Brick."

In private life Professor Marvin was quiet and undemonstrative. He had an artist's eye for beauty in form and color and a musician's ear for harmony of sounds. He had accumulated a rare collection of etchings, and for many years played the organ in one of the churches of Lawrence. Although to the casual acquaintance he might have seemed cold, the student in trouble over his work soon found that he had in Dean Marvin a most sympathetic friend. He devoted his life to teaching engineering, and his success is shown by the faithful and conscientious work of the hundreds of young men

who are out in the world to-day winning a place for themselves.

The new engineering building at the University of Kansas is called "Marvin Hall," and in this building the former students and friends of Professor Marvin have installed a bronze portrait bust to commemorate his name.